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Report to the Assembly of States Parties on the projects and the activities of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims for the period 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016*Executive Summary*

The Trust Fund for Victims (“TFV” or “Trust Fund”) fulfils two mandates for victims of crimes under jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC): administering reparations ordered by the ICC against a convicted person and providing assistance to victims and their families by the use of voluntary contributions from donors. The TFV continued its approach of mainstreaming gender throughout all of its programming processes, combining a victim-centred approach with an integrated community-based approach.

A new Board of Directors (Board) is in place as of 1 December 2015, following the elections held at the Assembly of States Parties in November 2015 and the election of a final Board member by the Bureau in April 2016.

The previous Board met in a special session in July 2015 to review and discuss the progress made with the development of the Trust Fund’s first ever draft implementation plan for Court-ordered reparations, in the Lubanga case.

The present Board met in April 2016 for its first annual meeting, deciding on the programme allocation of the Trust Fund’s resources origination from voluntary contributions and donations, and to increase efforts to further raise the profile of the Trust Fund for Victims and to invest in fundraising with both public and private donors.

Under the assistance mandate, the TFV continued with a substantively refreshed programme in northern Uganda. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the current generation of assistance projects is being phased out during 2015-2016 in view of the comprehensive overhaul of the portfolio by way of an on-going international competitive bidding procedure.

Under the reparations mandate, as instructed by the Appeals Chamber the TFV submitted a draft implementation plan for collective reparations awards in the Lubanga case on 3 November 2015. Following observations received from parties to the proceedings, the Trial Chamber II issued an order, pending approval of the draft implementation plan, instructing the Trust Fund to pre-identify individual victims eligible for collective awards and to assess the scope of their harm also with a view of establishing the personal liability of Mr Lubanga for reparations to victims, for which reason Mr Lubanga would have access to redacted files of potentially eligible victims. The Trial Chamber dismissed *in limine* a TFV request for interlocutory appeal against this order for reason of the TFV not having standing. A first report on the TFV’s first victims’ identification and harm assessment mission carried out in April 2016 was submitted to the Trial Chamber on 31 May 2016,

along with a request to the Trial Chamber to reconsider its approach. A second filing submitted on June 7 informed the Trial Chamber that in the current situation the TFV was not in a position to comply with the request for more detailed reparations programme information, as the first experience of victims' identification and harm assessment resulted in a high degree of programmatic uncertainty affecting the Trust Fund's ability to provide the requested additional information to the degree specified in the order.

In accordance with paragraph 11 of the annex to resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6, which states that all offered voluntary contributions, regardless of whether they were accepted or refused, should be reported annually to the Assembly, a list of voluntary contributions is contained in annex I to this report. The list includes, inter alia, the contributions received from States €3,054,449.63; €8,159.54 from institutions and individuals (€7,888.98 on the TFV bank accounts and €270.56 on the TFV PayPal account); €200,831 in-kind and/or matching donations from implementing partner organizations from the period of 1 July 2015 – 30 June 2016; and interest income to the Trust Fund €49,859.03 The TFV Euro account showed a balance of €470,875.40, and the US Dollar account had a balance of \$17,842.98. In addition, the Trust Fund currently has a savings account of €1.8 million as per 30 June 2016.

Call for contribution to the Trust Fund for Victims

The Board calls upon all States Parties to consider voluntary contributions to the TFV in view of the likelihood that the number of reparations procedures and the related implementation of awards will be rising from one to four in 2017. Moreover, the Board is aiming to expand the assistance programme from two to a maximum of five situation countries by 2017.

The continued and increased engagement of the largest possible number of States Parties with the TFV should serve to strengthen the financial and institutional capacity of the TFV to engage on its mandates to ensure that victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court benefit from the Rome Statute's promise of reparative justice. In this regard, the Board wishes to reiterate its call for earmarked contributions to strengthen the TFV reparations reserve.

I. Introduction

1. In accordance with resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6 and Regulation 76 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims,¹ the Board of Directors submits the annual report to the Assembly of States Parties (“the Assembly”). The period covered by this report is from 1 July 2015 until 30 June 2016. The report gives a summary of the achievements made through the implementation of active assistance projects in two situations under the jurisdiction of the Court, as well as activities undertaken related to Lubanga reparations order. The report also provides an update of the financial situation of the TFV, and the prospective budget of the Secretariat for 2017.

II. Activities and projects

2. The Trust Fund fulfils two mandates: (1) implementing reparations ordered by the International Criminal Court,² and (2) providing assistance for the benefit of victims subject to Article 79 of the Rome Statute by the use of other resources.³ Both mandates provide support to victims of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes committed since 1 July 2002.⁴

A. Meetings of the Board of Directors

3. Following the 12th Annual Meeting in March 2015, the Board decided to hold a second meeting in The Hague from 21-22 July 2015 to review and discuss progress made in the development of a draft implementation plan for collective awards for victims in the Lubanga case. This session is addressed in more detail below in section C of this report on reparations.

4. The fourteenth session of Assembly of States Parties in November 2015 elected four members for a new mandate period of three years, effective 1 December 2015. The fifth and final Board member was elected by the Bureau on April 1, 2016.

5. The composition of the Board is as follows: Mr. Motoo Noguchi (Chair) (Japan, representing the Asian States); Baroness Arminka Heli (UK, representing Western European and Other States); Mr. Felipe Micheli (Uruguay, representing Latin American and Caribbean States); Ms. Alma Taso-Deljkovic (Bosnia Herzegovina, representing Eastern European States); Ms. Mama Koité Doumbia (Mali, representing African States).

6. The new Board held its first annual meeting in The Hague during 18-21 April 2016, with four members of the Board participating and one member being unable to participate in person due to personal reasons. Mr. Motoo Noguchi, the incumbent Chair, was re-elected as Chair for the new mandate period.

7. The Board decided to increase efforts to further raise the profile of the Trust Fund for Victims and to invest in fundraising with both public and private donors.

8. The Board approved the use of resources originating from voluntary contributions for programme extensions in Uganda and DRC during 2015 - 2016, with a total value of €4.4 million; €2.4 million for assistance projects in DRC and almost €2 million for northern Uganda. The Board also validated the on-going allocation of €1.05 million for conducting project-related activities, including situational assessments in DRC, Central African Republic, Cote d’Ivoire and Kenya, as well as capacity building of implementing partners for gender mainstreaming in programme development, and implementation of a programme based Management Information System (MIS).

¹ Regulation 76 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims states that the Board “shall submit a written annual report on the activities of the Trust Fund to the Committee on Budget and Finance and the External Auditor and the Assembly of States Parties, through its President.”

² Article 75 (2) of the Rome Statute and Rule 98 (2), (3), (4) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

³ Rule 98 (5) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. For more information on the Fund’s legal basis, please see <http://trustfundforvictims.org/legal-basis>.

⁴ As defined in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute.

9. The Board encouraged active consideration in 2016 to expand the Trust Fund's assistance mandate activities to other situation countries – capacity, security and resources permitting – and approved the initial obligation of €600,000 as a general financial reserve for this purpose.

10. The Board approved an increase of the Trust Fund's reparations reserve, which allows the Board to complement the payments of reparations awards to victims in convicted cases before the ICC, with €200,000 to make it a total of €5 million.

11. The Board approved minor adaptation to the Trust Fund's strategic goals, as well as the related new Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), and annual work plan for 2016.

12. Finally, the Board decided to hold another meeting in November, in conjunction with the Assembly of States Parties session, to discuss issues related to Lubanga reparations order.

13. During the meeting the Board was invited to the expert seminar on "*The Importance of the International Criminal Court as an Independent Judicial Institution and the Role of the International Community*", organized by The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. The former Board Chair, Ms. Elisabeth Rehn, and Mr. Motoo Noguchi were in the panel discussion, advocating that it is time for victim survivors concerns to move from the fringes to the centre stage in the Rome Statute system. The Board also attended the inauguration ceremony on 19 April, as the ICC permanent premises was officially opened by His Majesty King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands.

14. Ms. Angelina Jolie Pitt visited the Trust Fund during the annual board meeting on 20 April 2016. During her visit, Ms. Jolie Pitt talked with the Trust Fund staff about the difficulties faced by survivors and about the impact that the Trust Fund's assistance makes in allowing survivors to regain their dignity and rebuild their lives within their communities. Ms. Jolie Pitt also discussed with the Board and staff of the Trust Fund the importance of practical assistance to victim survivors of SGBV, and the special vulnerability of girls and women as key steps toward ending impunity for perpetrators and establishing durable peace and reconciliation in conflict settings.

B. Other Events and Meetings

15. On 24 – 28 September 2015, Mr Motoo Noguchi attended the session of Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF) in The Hague. The meeting discussed the TFV proposed budget 2017 and justification of the new organizational structure as a result of ReVision process.

16. From 18 – 26 November 2015, four Board members and TFV staff participated on the 14th session Assembly of States Parties meeting in The Hague. During this event, the Trust Fund conducted a photo exhibition showcasing several pictures taken by TFV staff member Marita Nadalutti, during the reparations consultation missions in May and June 2015.

17. During the 14th session of ASP, the TFV also held a reception and launched the 2015 Programme Progress Report titled "Assistance & Reparations - Achievements, Lessons Learned, and Transitioning", focused particularly on the achievements and lessons learned of TFV assistance mandate since 2008, which can benefit the process of implementing reparations orders. The reception was co-hosted and sponsored by the government of Japan, which also honoured the outgoing previous term Board Members and Kristin Kalla, Senior Programme Officer since 2007.

18. The Government of Sweden is currently the largest donor and supports the Trust Fund's activities through SIDA (Swedish International Development Agency). Sida grants financial support to projects and programmes that contribute towards Sweden's objective for international development cooperation, which is to create conditions that enable people who live in poverty and oppression to improve their lives. As set out in the multi-year agreement signed in 2013 between the TFV and Sida, a joint field visit in DRC and Northern Uganda was organized in October 2015. A TFV delegation and a representative of SIDA visited the projects in DRC (Bunia and surrounding areas) and were later joined by a representative of the Swedish Embassy in Kampala for the visit to Northern Uganda. As a

follow up to the visit, a Trust fund delegation headed by Executive Director Pieter de Baan visited Stockholm in December 2015 for the annual review meeting. Discussed topics in the meeting included the positive impressions of the field visit, gender equality, analytical and results-based planning & monitoring, and donor reporting, as well as prospects for a new multi-annual donor agreement. A proposal for an additional multi-year funding has been submitted to Sida and is currently under review.

19. The annual staff retreat in January 2015 discussed achievements and lessons learned from 2015, priorities for 2016 related to assistance mandate and Lubanga reparations process. The retreat also addressed the mid-term review of the TFV Strategic Plan 2014 – 2017 as well as the finalization of TFV Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for review and approval by the Board.

20. Mr. Felipe Michelini was invited to speak at the Organization of American States (OAS) Working Session on ICC in Washington D.C from 9 – 13 February 2016. Mr. Michelini presented the work of the TFV during the working session on the ICC of the Legal and Political Commission of the Permanent Council of the OAS. During his presentation, Mr. Michelini also advocated the need to strengthen the justice system and the importance of reparative justice.

21. In late January 2016, staff conducted refresher meetings with staff from OTP JCCD, and members of Procurement Review Committee (PRC) and in April 2016, the TFV initiated the first series of brown-bag lunch at the ICC, by inviting the staff and non-staff members of the Court. The purpose of the meetings were to give an opportunity to other member staff, interns/visiting fellow, non-staff members to learn more about the TFV, its mandates, activities in situation countries, achievements and lessons learned from assistance mandate and an update on reparations mandate, particularly in relation to the Lubanga case.

22. From 5 – 10 June 2015, Ms. Mama Koité Doumbia was invited to participate in the annual NGO round-table meeting organized by the Coalition of the International Criminal Court (CICC) in The Hague, including a separate meeting dedicated to the situation in Kenya.

C. Reparations mandate

23. The TFV's reparations mandate is related to specific judicial proceedings before the Court resulting in a conviction. Resources are collected through fines or forfeiture and awards for reparations and complemented with "other resources of the Trust Fund" if the Board of Directors so determines. The Court may order that an award for reparations against a convicted person be deposited with the TFV where at the time of making the order it is impossible or impracticable to make individual awards directly to each victim. The TFV shall take receipt of resources collected through awards for reparations and shall separate such resources from the remaining resources of the TFV in accordance with Rule 98 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

24. The Board recalls that the Trust Fund was seized for the first time on its mandate to implement Court-ordered reparations by the judgment including for the first time the principles on reparations, and amended reparations order notified by the Appeals Chamber on 3 March 2015, instructing the Trust Fund to develop and submit a draft implementation plan for collective reparations in the case against Mr Thomas Lubanga. Mr Lubanga was convicted for the conscription, enlistment and use of child soldiers under the age of 15 in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The Board considered the judgment in its annual meeting of March 2015 and approved the action plan for the development of the draft implementation plan. The Trust Fund consulted and agreed with the Registry on collaboration and support to the Trust Fund's endeavour, including the development of a report mapping potentially eligible victims. As noted in last year's report, an international reparations expert meeting was held in May 2015. The Trust Fund held consultations with affected communities and potentially eligible victims during May-June 2015.

25. On 21-22 July 2015, the Board convened in The Hague in an extraordinary session to review and discuss progress made in the development of the draft implementation plan. Trust Fund field staff involved in the development process gave presentations on the

process as well as the findings and insights gained from the expert meeting and reported back from the field based consultations. The Board noted with approval the results achieved and the proposed way forward. It also agreed to submit a request to the Trial Chamber asking to move the submission deadline from 3 September until 3 November 2015, to enable the gathering of outstanding information.

26. On 14 August 2015, the Trial Chamber granted the Trust Fund's request for extension of the submission deadline. In its order, the Trial Chamber also stipulated that the Trust Fund should include in the draft implementation plan a list of all potentially eligible victims, along with their reparations applications and supporting documentation. Considering the Appeals Chamber's judgement of March 2015 and the relevant Trust Fund Regulations, as well as operational challenges related to the very tight available time frame, due to the mobility and wide dispersion of former child soldiers in Ituri - a large, remote area that is difficult to access and cover - the Trust Fund felt that the additional stipulations contained in the order of 14 August 2015 raised legal as well as practical problems. Rather than seeking to contest the Trial Chamber's instructions in an isolated manner, the Trust Fund decided to address the matter in its submission of 3 November 2015. As part of the fully-developed draft implementation plan, the Trust Fund proposed a comprehensive approach for identifying and screening of victims on eligibility during - and as an integral part of - the process of implementing the reparations awards as detailed in the plan.

27. The Trust Fund reached out to various external parties holding data on the demobilisation process of child soldiers in Ituri, DRC. This effort was partially successful in securing useful data. While the data because of its limitations only have a limited evidentiary value, they helped to inform an educated, if uncertain, guess about the number of eventual reparations beneficiaries in the Lubanga case, estimated to be around three thousand. The report of the Registry's Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS) on the mapping of victims, undertaken at the request of the TFV and contained in annex I further supports this estimate.

28. On November 3, 2015, the Trust Fund submitted the draft implementation plan for collective reparations in the Lubanga case to Trial Chamber, consisting of a legal filing (in response to the Appeals Chamber's Judgement of 3 March 2015), the draft implementation plan (Annex A, in response to the Appeals Chamber's Amended Reparations Order of 3 March 2015) and the VPRS Victims Mapping Report (Annex I). In the submission, the Board indicated its decision to allocate an amount of €1 million as a complement to the payment of reparations awards in this case, based on the draft implementation plan as well as on the availability of Trust Fund resources.

29. The Trust Fund also included considerations on how to determine the financial liability of Mr Lubanga into the 3 November 2015 filing, as explicitly asked by what the Appeals Chamber referred to as an "extraordinary request" to assist the Court in this matter. The Trust Fund, however, refrained from giving a monetary figure because in its view setting such a figure will depend on a range of complex considerations, including those discussed by the Trust Fund filing, but lastly remains a matter of judicial discretion.

30. Following the submission of the draft implementation plan, the Trial Chamber invited parties to the proceedings to submit observations. Observations were filed by the Office of the Prosecutor (December 2015), as well as by the legal representatives for victims and defence counsel for Mr Lubanga (January 2016). On 9 February 2016, the Trial Chamber issued an order instructing the Trust Fund, pending final approval of the draft implementation plan, to initiate the identification and harm assessment of all individual potentially eligible victims and report to the Chamber in three separate submissions until the end of 2016. It also instructed the TFV to develop a more detailed version of its draft implementation plan.

31. On 15 February 2016, the TFV submitted a request for leave to appeal this order. It expressed concerns about the misapplication of the legal framework and of the Appeals Chamber's judgement and amended order. It also explained its concerns about the considerable cost and resource implications of this approach and noted its apprehension that the prospect of victims' personal data to be shared with - and challenged by - Mr Lubanga would be at odds with the notion of collective awards, likely re-traumatize victims and reduce their willingness to assert their positive right to reparations, in view of potential

personal repercussions within their families and communities. The Trust Fund also expressed concern about that the Trial Chamber in conflict with the explicit language of the Trust Fund Regulations deprived the Board of its authority to determine the nature of and methods for implementing a collective award, including its authority to determine eligibility of victims. On 3 March 2016, the Trial Chamber issued a decision denying the Trust Fund leave to appeal *in limine*, stating that the Trust Fund does not have the legal standing for such an appeal. In so doing, the Trial Chamber left unresolved the substantive issues raised by the Trust Fund.

32. The first victim identification and harm assessment mission conducted by the Trust Fund in April 2016 regarded a total of 31 victims already known and / or represented by legal representatives and the Court's independent Office of Public Counsel for Victims (OPCV), as a result of their participation during the trial phase. Once again, the Trust Fund sought and obtained the support of the Registry to develop the required forms, mobilise legal representatives of victims to participate in the victims' interviews and to provide further professional and logistical support on site. The Trust Fund contracted a locally based implementing partner to assist for the duration of 2016 with the in-depth harm assessments of potentially eligible victims, at a cost of around 10% of the Trust Fund reparations complement.

33. The in-depth analysis of the victims' files compelled the Trust Fund in its first report on the victim identification and harm assessment process, submitted on 31 May 2016, to request the Trial Chamber to reconsider its approach. The Trust Fund submitted *inter alia* that the individualised identification process was not only procedurally misplaced, but that also, according to the evidence collected during the first mission, the interests and well-being of potentially eligible victims were being jeopardised and their access to reparations was substantially reduced. The overwhelming majority of interviewed victims either did not consent to have their files, even if redacted, shared with defence counsel to be eventually challenged, or they qualified their given consent in such a manner as to void it. In the absence of an approved implementation plan for collective reparations awards, the Trust Fund was not in a position to inform the victims of what reparations would consist of, thus leaving victims unable to weigh the eventual benefit of participation against the risk of exposure. In this context, the Trust Fund expressed concerns that if the Trial Chamber's stringent identification process results in drastically reducing the number of potentially eligible victims in reparation proceedings, this could contravene the findings and authority of the criminal conviction in which, as confirmed by the Appeals Chamber, a significant level of recruitment of child soldiers was established. Furthermore, a substantial number of victims interviewed and assessed showed signs of distress and of being re-traumatized by the process. This prompted the Trust Fund to suspend further planned victim identification missions until a decision of the Trial Chamber on its request for reconsideration.

34. In its subsequent submission regarding the Trial Chamber's request for more detailed information on the envisaged reparations projects, submitted on 7 June 2016, the Trust Fund noted that in the current situation it was not in a position to comply as the first experience of victims' identification and harm assessment resulted in a high degree of programmatic uncertainty affecting the Trust Fund's ability to provide the requested additional information to the degree specified in the order.

35. Further to the Trust Fund's filings, the Trial Chamber invited observation by parties by July 1, 2015. On July 15, the Trial Chamber issued a series of decisions and orders which did not explicitly address the Trust Fund's requests for reconsideration. At the time of writing this report, the Board remains concerned that the current procedure is legally and systemically flawed, unnecessarily cumbersome, very resource intensive in terms of staff time and costs, not in the interests of victims and not conducive to meaningful redress through collective reparations awards to eligible victims.

D. Assistance Mandate

36. The Trust Fund supports victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court through physical rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation and material support at both individual and community levels. The types of services provided include (but are not limited to):

(a) *Physical Rehabilitation* which includes reconstructive surgery, general surgery, bullet and bomb fragment removal, prosthetic and orthopaedic devices, referrals to services like fistula repair, and HIV and AIDS screening, treatment, care and support;

(b) *Psychological Rehabilitation* which includes both individual and group-based trauma counselling; music, dance and drama groups to promote social cohesion and healing; community sensitisation workshops and radio broadcasts on victims' rights, information sessions and large-scale community meetings. Community awareness responses may include *engaging community dialogue and reconciliation* to foster peace within and between the communities that create a suitable environment for prevention of crimes;

(c) *Material Support* may include environmentally-friendly livelihood activities, education grants, vocational training, or access to referral services that offer income generation and training opportunities to focus on longer-term economic empowerment. *Building the capacity of implementing partners and victims* is part of these initiatives to reinforce the sustainability of the interventions; and

(d) *Implementing special initiatives for victims of sexual violence and their children, including children born out of rape* may include access to basic health services, trauma-counselling aimed at strengthening the mother to child to family bonds, education grants, nutrition support, and inter-generational responses addressing stigma, discrimination and reconciliation in families and communities.

37. The majority of the Trust Fund's victim beneficiaries receive a combination of integrated physical and psychological rehabilitation with material support. The target beneficiaries of the Trust Fund's interventions, include:

(a) *SGBV*: victims of sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, forced pregnancy, sexual slavery, victims targeted disproportionately because of their specific gender identity, and girls abducted and/or recruited into armed groups and forcefully impregnated;

(b) *Widows/widowers*: those whose partners were killed;

(c) *Former child soldiers/abducted youth*: children and youth under the age of 15 forced and/or enlisted, conscripted or recruited into armed groups (regardless of their particular role(s) played during conflict);

(d) *Orphans and vulnerable children*: children whose parent(s) were killed or children otherwise made vulnerable by the violence;

(e) *Physical and mental trauma*: victims who suffered a physical injury and/or who were psychologically traumatised by violence; and

(f) *Family and other victims*: family members of victims and others who do not fall in the above categories but were affected by violence.

38. The assistance programme during the reporting period comprises approximately 14 active projects in northern Uganda (9 projects covering the Lango, Teso, and Acholi sub-regions and Adjumani District) and the DRC (5 projects covering the Ituri District, and North and South Kivu Provinces). TFV is working with local grassroots organisations, victims' survivor groups, women's associations, faith-based organisations, village savings and loans associations, and international non-governmental organisations to administer the assistance mandate. During this reporting period, several monitoring visits were conducted by the Trust Fund's staff to oversee programme development, strengthen local capacities, and support project monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning. All projects were subjected to an administrative and technical review as part of this process.⁵

⁵ Following the observation of financial irregularities in a project managed by a TFV implementing partner in eastern DRC, causing the suspension of project activities, a conciliation process under UNCITRAL Rules resulted in an agreement to use the remaining project resources to complete the activities for the benefit of the victims concerned under new project management.

1. Northern Uganda

39. Since 2008 the TFV has been delivering assistance and rehabilitation to victims under the assistance mandate across 18 districts in Northern Uganda, providing services to victims of crimes against humanity and war crimes through a network of local and international non-governmental organizations. In 2013, the TFV decided to phase out its material support activities, following consideration by the TFV Board of the existing social, economic and security situation in Uganda. The Trust Fund continued to support physical and psychological rehabilitation assistance projects in the region. Even now several years after the conflict a large number of victims with physical injuries and psychological trauma sustained during the conflict in Northern Uganda remain to be treated and in need of assistance. Physical rehabilitation activities are aimed at addressing the care and rehabilitation needs of those who have suffered physical injury, mutilation, and/or sexual and gender-based violence, in order to help victims recover and resume their roles as productive and contributing members of their communities. Psychological rehabilitation benefits individuals as well as affected communities, and seeks to reduce stigmatization of victims and to promote a greater sense of trust, shared responsibility, and peaceful coexistence among community members.

40. TFV has selected six new partner organizations, through a competitive open procurement and review process that was completed in 2014. These new partners received three-year contracts that started in 2015 with the capacity to deliver integrated physical and psychological rehabilitation assistance services for victim in Northern Uganda.

41. In spite of the extensive activities related to the Lubanga reparations orders, affecting the Trust Fund's time and resources available for managing activities under the assistance mandate, as well as a delay occurring in the development of new template contracts in conjunction with the ICC Registry that was completed at the end of April 2015, the TFV officially launched the new projects in northern Uganda in June 2015. A workshop was organised in Lira with the selected implementing partners as well as other stakeholders, including representatives of local authorities, women's grassroots organizations and the Ministry of Health.

42. The six new projects have been implemented in conjunction with the other two current and ongoing legacy projects of the Trust Fund for Victims that have been implemented since 2008 and 2009 to support victims through the provision of physical rehabilitation and psychosocial counselling.

43. The new partners have provided the following rehabilitative services: medical services for victim survivors of sexual violence; trauma counselling and psychological support services; reconstructive plastic surgery to rehabilitate facial, head, and burn injuries; orthopaedic surgical services; fitting and repair of prosthetic and orthotic devices; physiotherapy; corrective surgery to remove foreign objects (bullets and/or shrapnel); post-burn contracture surgery and physiotherapy; victim patient community mobilization initiatives; and referrals for post-operative care and follow-up.

44. In addition to the aims of expanding access to rehabilitative surgical and medical services as well as and enhancing access to psychological rehabilitation support, the TFV identified innovative projects which will support the reconciliation and healing at the community level through sensitization and awareness raising campaigns to reduce the added stigma and discrimination that victims of grave human rights abuses often endure. The TFV has made a programmatic and financial commitment to support the six new partner organizations over the next 3 years from 2015 until 2018.

45. Five of the six new projects receive funding earmarked for activities that address the harm suffered by survivor of sexual and gender-based violence. The sixth new project is funded from the common basket of voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Victims.

2. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

46. In the DRC, the Trust Fund's programmes are implementing in a context of chronic conflict instability and weak state governance. Activities focus on psychological rehabilitation and material support. Physical rehabilitation was inadvertently omitted as a

programme response for DRC in the TFV's court filing to the Pre-Trial Chamber, meaning that interventions in this area consist primarily of referrals of individuals in need of medical care to other service providers. Activities under the psychological rehabilitation category address the psychological consequences and trauma arising from war, conflict, sexual violence, and other crimes. In addition to promoting healing at an individual level, psychological rehabilitation is also targeted at affected communities in an effort to reduce stigmatization of victims and to promote a greater sense of trust, shared responsibility, and peaceful coexistence among community members. The aim of the TFV's material support activities is to improve the economic status of victims through education (including literacy training), economic development activities, rebuilding of community infrastructure, and creation of employment opportunities. In the DRC, all of the TFV implementing partners are carrying out activities in the materials support area. Particularly vulnerable groups, such as former child soldiers and victims of sexual and gender-based violence receive special care and support.

47. Currently the TFV has five active projects in DRC through five implementing partners. Several projects have not been extended in 2015 given that the TFV was going to start the competitive procurement process. The Trust Fund has launched an open tender (posted on the ICC and UN Procurement website) at the end of 2015, to identify new organizations for the provision of physical and psychological rehabilitation and material support services in the DRC. Organizations have been invited to submit their interest and fully-fledged technical and financial proposal.

48. Based on the approval received by the Chamber in 2008, the TFV can implement a maximum of 16 projects in the DRC and the final number, which will be known upon finalization of the open tender, shall depend on the quality of the proposals submitted and on whether the organisations meet the criteria set out in the open tender. TFV expects to finalize the open tender by early 2017 and to ensure continuation in the delivery of services to victims, the five current projects have been extended from 1 September 2016 until end February 2017. The new projects selected through the open tender are expected to start during the 1st quarter of 2017.

3. Monitoring and evaluation

49. From 20-24 June, 2016, the TFV Monitoring & Evaluation officer facilitated intensive online workshops with implementing partners based in Uganda. The aim of these series of engagements was to roll out the new TFV Performance Monitoring Plan as approved by the Board of Directors in April. The focus was on institutionalising new indicators requirements, the collection of baseline and targets information by each partner as the basis for systemizing TFV data management and reporting, as well as measuring each partner's performance overtime.

50. In early July 2016, the Trust Fund conducted a capacity building workshop with implementing partners operating in DRC, focusing on programme implementation review, achievements, challenges and plans for the future that concentrated on partners' requests for contract extensions as received. Partner training in monitoring & evaluation was informed by capacity gaps highlighted by participants, focusing on results indicators that can vigorously demonstrate programme performance. Other topics included the project logical framework model as a necessary part of a well-designed programme as well as a useful tool for reporting on numbers of project beneficiaries.

E. Organisational development

51. In August 2015, the TFV Board of Directors decided on the new organisational structure of the TFV Secretariat, as part of a process that was operated under the ReVision rules. From the onset, it was understood that the TFV's ReVision process would not be defined by prevalent budgetary boundaries and should be able to foresee an organisational structure that reflects overdue maintenance as well as captures the TFV's future capacity needs. It is anticipated that the work load for the TFV's reparations mandate during 2017-2107 will increase from 1 to 4 cases in various stages of the reparations phase; while for the assistance mandate the number of programmes in situation countries to increase from 2 to

maximum 5. Both mandates are supported by the same staff in the same organisational structure.

52. The resulting new structure did go one step further than the ReVision's recommendations, by not maintaining a senior level programme management post in The Hague and instead devolving essential programme management tasks and responsibilities to existing posts in the field, thus making for a more responsive (not a bigger) field based operational structure.

53. Next to TFV's integrated delivery mechanism being a logical construct from strategic and operational perspectives, it reflects the interlocking fundraising logic sustaining the two TFV mandates. There is limited appetite amongst TFV donors to earmark voluntary contributions and donations specifically to the TFV's reparations reserve, which is therefore chiefly nurtured by allocations by the Board of Directors from the TFV's common basket, developed from unrestricted revenue.

54. The new structure aims to strengthen both the TFV's field based programme management capacity, as well as, the TFV's based capacity for financial and administrative control, fundraising and advocacy – both in The Hague and in the field offices. The new Secretariat structure allows for more flexibility in responding to events and strategic challenges, as well as streamlines internal roles, responsibilities and authorities.

55. The 2016 approved budget has constrained the full implementation of the full new structure, which is reflected again in the Trust Fund's submission to the Committee and Budget and Assembly of the draft 2017 budget.

F. Audits

1. Internal audit

56. The report of the Office for Internal Audit (OIA) issued in July 2015 recommended to the TFV management that internal control assessment with implementing partners needed strengthening in order to provide an independent assurance on the part of their operations. The TFV initiated the process to engage an independent audit of projects in the DRC for such purposes, which was however delayed by the internal restructuring process as well as by the circumstances of a rejuvenation of the northern Uganda and DRC programme portfolios in 2015-2016. Meanwhile, the TFV is being kept informed of other independent audits carried out on implementing partners. Further, interim internal control measures have been agreed with the OIA on monitoring procedures (spot checks) and independent audit(s) of implementing partners are planned for 2017 and beyond.

2. External Audit

57. The audit report in July 2015 contained recommendations on the clarification of (i) the scope of the Registrar's delegation of administrative authority to the Secretariat of the TFV and of (ii) roles and responsibilities within the TFV Secretariat. In relation to the recommendations, it is noted that the review and consultation process has been suspended until the structural reorganization of the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims is completed and the related budgetary implications are formally approved by the Assembly of States Parties. A clear overview about the new STFV's structure and its staff members' revised roles and responsibilities is conditional to properly establish the scope of administrative delegation of authority from the Registrar to the TFV Secretariat as well as the terms under which the cooperation and coordination between the TFV and the Registry shall be conducted.

G. Assistance provided by the Registry

58. In accordance with the annex to resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6 and with resolution ICC-ASP/3/Res.7, and mindful of the independence of the Board and the Secretariat, the Registrar provided such assistance as was necessary for the proper functioning of the Board and the Secretariat.

59. The assistance was provided, inter alia, by the Immediate Office of the Registrar, Budget and Finance (B&F), Legal Advisory Services Section (LASS), Procurement Section, Public Information and Documentation (PIDS), Travel and Protocol Unit, Court Interpretation and Translation, Field Operations Section (FOS), Security and Safety Section (SSS), General Services Section (GSS), Human Resources Section (HRS) and the Information and Communication Technologies Section (ICTS).

60. The Board wishes to note its particular appreciation for the valuable support and advice sought from and provided by the Registrar and his Office, most notably the Victims Participation and Reparations Section, during the development phase of the draft implementation plan (May-October 2015) as well as during and following the first victim identification and harm assessment mission (April 2016 onwards).

III. Financial Report

A. Status of voluntary contributions

61. In accordance with paragraph 11 of the annex to resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6, which states that all offered voluntary contributions, regardless of whether they were accepted or refused, should be reported annually to the Assembly, a list of voluntary contributions is contained in annex I to this report. The list includes, inter alia, the contributions received from States €3,054,449.63; €8,160 from institutions and individuals (€7,888.98 on the TFV bank accounts and €270.56 on the TFV PayPal account); €200,831 in-kind and/or matching donations from implementing partner organizations from the period of 1 July 2015 – 30 June 2016; and interest income to the Trust Fund €49,859.03. The TFV Euro account showed a balance of €470,875.40, and the US Dollar account had a balance of \$17,842.98. In addition, the Trust Fund currently has a savings account of €1.8 million as per 30 June 2016.

B. Voluntary contributions and private donations to the Fund

62. The Trust Fund's Euro account showed a balance of €470,875.40; the US Dollar account had a balance of \$17,842.98. In addition, the Trust Fund has a savings account of €1.8 million as of 30 June 2016. The Secretariat manages the resources received from donors and reports on their use following the criteria described in the annex to resolution ICC-ASP/4/Res.3.⁶ The Secretariat reports on earmarked contributions separately in most cases, as this information is required by some of the donors.

63. The Trust Fund wishes to express its gratitude for the contributions received during this reporting period from 19 States Parties (€3,054,449.63) and private donations (€8,160) from individuals and institutions including Paypal account.

64. Sweden contributed over €1.27 million to the Common Basket as the third and final instalment of a three-year agreement with the Government of Sweden, represented by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The TFV has been extremely grateful for Swedish commitment of unrestricted contribution from 2012–2015 totaling SEK 36,000,000 (close to EUR 4 million). This contribution reinforces Sida's strong support to the TFV as a vital institution working alongside the ICC to address the harm suffered by victims of the most serious international crimes.

65. In December 2015, France returned as a major donor to the TFV with a voluntary contribution of €750,000 to the TFV, which is the single largest French donation to the TFV to date. The TFV hailed the significance of the contribution, recalling that France was a strong supporter of the creation of the TFV at the time of the establishment of the Rome Statute in 1998 and that Ms Simone Veil has been the first Chair of the Board of Directors of the TFV from 2003-2009.

66. Australia continued its support for unrestricted donations with €99,658.54 which was almost double from 2014. The Netherlands donated €175,000 also for the Common

⁶ *Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Fourth session, The Hague, 28 November to 3 December 2005 (ICC-ASP/4/32), part III.*

Basket. United Kingdom and Switzerland returned to contribute to the TFV in 2016 with €78,918 and €50,000 respectively. Ireland has increased its unrestricted contribution last year by 25% totalling €75,000.

67. Furthermore, Republic of Korea continued its support with €45,600, followed by Spain with €30,000, Belgium €25,000, Luxembourg €20,000, Poland €15,000, Czech Republic €10,999.69, Andorra €9,983, and Latvia €9,105.42. The TFV also welcomed the first donation from the Government of Bangladesh in 2015 with the amount of €4,613.88 allocated to Common Basket.

68. The need to address the effects of the pervasive and widespread practice of sexual violence in conflict, which are felt at the individual, family and community levels, has also been recognized by other donors to the TFV, many of whom have been earmarking their voluntary contributions to the TFV for SGBV victims amounting close to €5.5 million since 2008, out of over €25 million total contributions received to date.

69. Finland continued with their fourth and final instalment of €200,000 earmarked donation. The TFV expresses its deep appreciation for the contribution by the Government of Finland during 2012-2015 with the total of €800,000, earmarked for addressing sexual violence and other forms of SGBV, as well as €485,000 unrestricted contributions during the period mentioned above. In addition, the TFV received earmarked contribution from Japan and Estonia with the amount of €47,971 and €30,000 respectively for projects addressing SGBV.

70. The Board wishes to express its gratitude for the contributions received during the period covered by the present report, and urges States Parties and others to continue contributing to the Trust Fund. The Board, mindful of the great symbolic value of States Parties contributing to the Trust Fund's resources, is encouraging *all* States Parties to come to the support of the Trust Fund, within the possibilities of their financial abilities. In the view of the Board, the broadest possible support within the Assembly will serve to strengthen the institutional position of the Trust Fund as an indispensable and effective element of the Rome Statute, responsive to the rights and needs of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court. The Board wishes to reiterate its calls for earmarked contributions for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and to strengthen the Trust Fund's reparations reserve.

71. The transfer of fines and forfeitures from a convicted person as ordered by the Court for the purpose of reparations to victims is outside of the direct control of the Trust Fund. Yet, the TFV does have an interest in its successful development. The Board calls upon the Court and States Parties to strengthen the Court's capacity to investigate and pursue the identification, freezing and seizure of assets for the purpose of reparations, and to intensify States Parties cooperation with the Court to this effect.

IV. Proposed budget for 2017 (MP VI)

72. In accordance with resolution ICC-ASP/4/Res.3, the Board prepared the 2017 proposed budget for the Secretariat, as Major Programme VI in the Court's Budget, established pursuant to resolution ICC-ASP/3/Res.7. Pursuant to TFV Regulation 77(a), the Board submits the proposed budget for the Secretariat for review by the Committee on Budget and Finance.

73. The Board is fully aware of the constraints that the Court's budget continues to face. The Board also accepts the responsibility to ensure that the Secretariat is able to address the foreseeable increased workload, considering the rise in the number of situations where the Fund will be active and, in particular, the implementation of Court-ordered reparations for which the number of relevant proceedings is anticipated to rise from two to four in 2016-2017.

74. The TFV proposed 2017 budget amounts to €2,458 million, which represents an increase of €73.5 thousand or 30.4 per cent, compared to the 2016 approved budget of €1,884.5 million. The requested amount also represents an increase of 34.4 thousand or of 1.4 per cent, compared to the 2016 proposed budget corrigendum of €2,423.6 million.

75. The TFV's budget thus in essence reprises the budget corrigendum submitted for 2016, which was based on the new structure of the TFV Secretariat as decided by the Board of Directors, aiming to strengthen the Secretariat in two critical areas: financial-administrative capacity in The Hague and on-site programme management. The new structure is informed by the TFV's current understanding of the required organisational capacity to sustain the development and implementation of Court-ordered reparations awards as well as the expansion of assistance mandate activities to other situation countries. The TFV budget in 2016 did not increase from 2015.

76. The TFV further notes that Board of Directors has maintained its earlier decision to outsource activities related to the conduct of situational assessments under assistance mandate, capacity building of TFV implementing partners and the design and implementation of a mandate-specific programme management information system (PMIS), for which funds have been allocated from resources originating from voluntary contributions (total €1,050.0 thousand), therefore from outside the Major Programme VI budget.

Annex I

A. Voluntary contributions received by the Trust Fund for Victims

The Fund received the following voluntary contributions from States during the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016:

<i>Contribution from States</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Andorra	9,983.00
Australia	199,658.54
Bangladesh	4,613.88
Belgium	25,000.00
Czech Republic	10,999.69
Estonia	30,000.00
Finland	200,000.00
France	750,000.00
Ireland	75,000.00
Japan	47,971.00
Republic of Korea	45,600.05
Latvia	9,105.42
Luxembourg	25,000.00
Netherlands	175,000.00
Poland	15,000.00
Spain	30,000.00
Sweden	1,272,600.05
Switzerland	50,000.00
United Kingdom	78,918.00
Total States' contributions	3,054,449.63

In addition to the above-mentioned contributions from States, the Fund received during the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016:

- (a) €8,160 in cash contributions from individuals and institutions including from PayPal account;
- (b) €200,831 in-kind and/or matching donations from implementing partners from the period of 1 July 2015 – 30 June 2016 (details in annex II); and
- (c) €49,859.03 interest income.

B. List of voluntary contributions per bank accounts

B.1. ABN AMRO (in €)

Bank Name: ABN AMRO
 Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims
 Currency: Euro (€)
 Account Number: 53.84.65.115
 IBAN: NL54ABNA0538465115
 Swift: ABNANL2A

Bank details, including contributions received, from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016:

<i>Details</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Opening balance	992,963.88
Contributions from individuals and institutions	7,888.98
Contributions from individuals and institutions (PayPal)	270.56
Contributions from States	3,054,449.63
Grant / project payments	(2,269,192)
Refund unused project funds	0
Transfer from checking to savings account	(7,500,000.00)
Transfer from savings to checking account	6,134,817.48
Interest income	49,859.03
Bank charges	(182.16)
Balance as at 30 June 2016	470,875.40

<i>Contributions from individuals and institutions by month</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
July 2015	2,655.00
August 2015	2664.81
September 2015	455.00
October 2015	55.00
November 2015	800.00
December 2015	107.25
January 2016	85.00
February 2016	100.00
March 2016	173.50
April 2016	0.00
May 2016	793.42
June 2016	0.00
Total	7,888.98

<i>Contributions from States by month</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
July 2015	105,000.00
August 2015	15000
September 2015	25,000.00
October 2015	1,277,213.93
November 2015	84,705.47
December 2015	1,182,954.00
January 2016	85,999.69
February 2016	0.00
March 2016	78,918.00
April 2016	0.00
May 2016	0.00
June 2016	199,658.54
Total	3,054,449.63

B.2. ABN AMRO (in €)

Bank Name: ABN AMRO
 Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims Business Top Deposit Account
 Currency: Euro (€)
 Account Number: 53.84.73.843

Bank details, including bank transfers from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016:

Details	Euros (€)
Opening balance	5,000,000
Transfer from checking to savings account	0
Transfer from savings to checking account	0
Transfer from savings to New notice deposit account	0
Balance as at 30 June 2016	5,000,000

B3. BCEE Savings Account

Bank Name: Banque et Caisse de l'Épargne de l'Etat (BCEE)
 Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims Time Deposit Account
 Currency: EUR (€)
 Account Number: LU87 0019 4555 8262 4000

Bank details, including bank transfers from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016:

Details	Euros (€)
Opening balance	5,500,000.00
Interest income*	2,402.78
Transfer from checking to savings account	2,000,000.00
Transfer from savings to checking account	(700,000.00)
Bank Charges	(2,402.78)
Balance as at 30 June 2016	6,800,000.00

B.4. ABN AMRO (in US\$)

Bank Name: ABN AMRO
 Account Holder: Trust Fund for Victims
 Currency: USD (US\$)
 Account Number: 53.86.21.176
 IBAN: NL87ABNA0538621176
 Swift: ABNANL2A

Bank details, including contributions received, from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016:

<i>Details</i>	<i>US\$</i>
Opening balance	34,886.92
Contributions from individuals and institutions	0
Contributions from States	59,984.00
Grant / project payments	(77,000.00)
Refund unused project funds	0
Interest income	0
Bank charges	27.94
Balance as at 30 June 2016	17,842.98

<i>Contributions from individuals and institutions by month</i>	<i>US Dollars (US\$)</i>
July 2015	0
August 2015	0
September 2015	0
October 2015	0
November 2015	0
December 2015	0
January 2016	0
February 2016	0
March 2016	0
April 2016	0
May 2016	0
June 2016	0
Total	0.00

<i>Contributions from States by month</i>	<i>US Dollars (US\$)</i>
July 2015	0
August 2015	0
September 2015	0
October 2015	0
November 2015	59,984.00
December 2015	0
January 2016	0
February 2016	0
March 2016	0
April 2016	0
May 2016	0
June 2016	0
Total	59,984.00

Annex II

TFV projects¹ during the period 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

Northern Uganda

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/14(c)

Project title: *Treating the Mental Health Needs of Ugandan Victims of War Crimes: A Service and Capacity Building Approach*

Budget: UGX 1,863,92,518 and USD 850,905

Matching funds by implementing partner: €13,319*

Duration: October 2009 – November 2016

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation for victimized communities by addressing their mental health needs

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/018, TFV/UG/2007/R2/042

Project title: *Capacity Building, Advocacy and Medical Rehabilitation of Northern Uganda's Victims of War*

Budget: €25,363

Matching funds by implementing partner: n/a

Duration: October 2009 – November 2016

Type of victim and intervention: Physical (provision of orthotics and prosthetics) and psychological rehabilitations, material support for physically disabled victims of war

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/016

Project title: *Provision of integrated Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation Assistance to War Victims in Northern Uganda*

Budget: €160,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €1,764 *

Duration: April 2015 – April 2017

Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitation, and material support

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/014(a)

Project title: *Integrated physical and psychological rehabilitation support to victims project*

Budget: €160,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €28,486*

Duration: April 2015 – April 2017

Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitation

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/014(b)

Project title: *Health and Dignity restoration of War Victims in Northern Uganda*

Budget: €160,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €48,290*

Duration: April 2015 – April 2017

Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitation

¹ Assistance mandate project unless specified otherwise.

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/023

Project title: *Centre for expertise in psychosocial well-being of war affected children*

Budget: €150,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: n/a

Duration: April 2015 – April 2017

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R1/035

Project title: Comprehensive Medical and psychosocial support for the war victims

Budget: €150,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: n/a

Duration: April 2015 – April 2017

Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitation

Project(s): TFV/UG/2007/R2/041

Project title: *Integrated Physical and Psychosocial Rehabilitation Assistance for Victims in Northern Uganda*

Budget: €160,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €4,728*

Duration: April 2015 – April 2017

Type of victim and intervention: Physical and psychological rehabilitation

Note: The budget stated in the above tables corresponds to the total amount approved for the whole project duration through the end of the current contract.

* The matching funds cover the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, unless otherwise indicated. The exchange rate for 30 June 2016 (1 EUR=0.897 USD) was used to calculate the values.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Reparations Mandate – Lubanga case

Project(s): TFV/DRC/2016/LUB/001

Project title: Identification et évaluation des préjudices psychologiques, physiques et socio-économiques des jeunes ayant participé dans les groupes armés de 2002-2003 en Ituri.

Budget: \$112,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: \$2,980

Duration: April – December 2016

Type of victim and intervention: The project concerns former child soldiers, as victims of crimes occurring between 2002 and 2003 in Ituri for which Mr Thomas Lubanga has been convicted by the ICC. In preparation of the implementation of Court-ordered reparations, the project is to identify direct and indirect victims potentially eligible for collective reparations awards to evaluate the scope of their psychological, physical and socio-economic harm.

Assistance mandate

Project(s): TFV/DRC/2007/R1/019

Project title: *A l'école de la paix*

Budget: \$1,189,564**

Matching funds by implementing partner: €18,400*

Duration: November 2008 – August 2016**

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation through peace and reconciliation activities focusing on children victims of violence associated with armed forces, child mothers, and vulnerable children affected by the conflict.

Project(s): TFV/DRC/2007/R1/021

Project title: *Projet de Réinsertion Socio-économique des victimes des violences sexuelles dues à la guerre*

Budget: \$1,495,474

Matching funds by implementing partner: €23,292*

Duration: November 2008 – August 2016**

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation and material support of survivors of sexual violence, civilians mutilated survivors, and community members.

Project(s): TFV/DRC/2007/R1/022

Project title: *Accompagnement psychosocial des victimes des violences sexuelles à Bunia et 8 localités périphériques*

Budget: \$1,231,370

Matching funds by implementing partner: €17,910*

Duration: December 2008 – August 2016**

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation and material support for female victims of sexual and gender-based violence and their families.

Project(s): TFV/DRC/2007/R2/029

Project title: *Réintégration communautaires des jeunes victimes des conflits armés en Ituri pour la lutte contre toutes formes des violences*

Budget: \$2,042,757

Matching funds by implementing partner: €41,237*

Duration: November 2008 – August 2016**

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation and material support for child mothers, boys, girls, other vulnerable children and victims of armed conflict through school and socio-economic reintegration.

Project(s): TFV/DRC/2007/R2/032

Project title: *Reconnaissance de l'état de victimes de crimes de guerre et de crimes contre l'humanité au SUD-KIVU et appui à la réhabilitation psychologique desdites victimes*

Budget: \$406,647

Matching funds by implementing partner: €6,737

Duration: November 2008 – March 2016

Type of victim and intervention: Psychological rehabilitation for victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Project(s): TFV/DRC/2007/R2/043

Project title: *Accompagnement socioéconomique et psychosocial des victimes des Violences Sexuelles dans le Territoire de Beni, au Nord Kivu*

Budget: \$192,000

Matching funds by implementing partner: €3,405*

Duration: July 2013 – August 2016**

Type of victim and intervention: Medical referral, psychological rehabilitation and material support for sexual violence victims

Note: The budget stated in the above tables corresponds to the total amount approved for the whole project duration through the end of the current contract.

*The matching funds cover the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, unless otherwise indicated. The exchange rate for 30 June 2016 (1 EUR= 0.897 USD) was used to calculate the values.

**A request to extend the end date of the contract and to increase funds allocated for the project has been submitted and approval is currently pending. This extension will ensure continuation in the delivery of services to victims, while the Trust Fund finalized the open tender launched in early 2016 to identify new organizations for the provision of physical and psychological rehabilitation and material support services in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).